Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20544

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In the Matter of

Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish New Personal Communications Services

To: The Commission

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GEN Docket No. 90-314

RM-7140, RM-7175, RM-7618

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OPPOSITION

NYNEX Corporation, on behalf of New York Telephone
Company, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and NYNEX
Mobile Communications Company (collectively "NYNEX"), submits
this Opposition to various Petitions for Reconsideration
("petitions") of the Commission's Second Report and Order
(hereinafter "Order") released October 22, 1993 in the
above-captioned proceeding.

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF POSITION

More than fifty parties have filed petitions seeking reconsideration of virtually every aspect of the Order. For example, petitioners seek reconsideration of the appropriate number of PCS licenses, license areas, technical requirements and eligibility rules. In many instances, the reconsideration sought would promote the Commission's desire to create a regulatory environment in PCS that would foster robust competition between a broad range of providers. In such

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instances, NYNEX supports the positions adopted by these parties.

A number of parties, for example, ask the Commission to reconsider its frequency allocation plan and offer the Commission alternative proposals which they suggest would better promote the competitive development of PCS. As evidenced by its own petition for reconsideration, NYNEX agrees with these parties that some fine-tuning of the Commission's allocation plan is required to avoid potential impediments to the development of all PCS spectrum blocks. 2

The parties do not agree, however, on the form this fine-tuning should take. NYNEX has proposed that the Commission simply modify its basic allocation plan to position the 10 MHz spectrum blocks between the 30 MHz blocks and move the 20 MHz allocation to the higher PCS spectrum band. In our view, such an approach would facilitate economic interoperability between different sized PCS blocks while, at the same time, remaining true to the Commission's objective to award seven PCS licenses, among three frequency blocks, in order to promote regional and local markets. NYNEX believes that its proposal is most consistent with the Commission's intent and should be seriously considered by the Commission.

See, e.g., PCS Action at 3-8; Secretary of Defense at 3; TDS at 2; CTIA at 2; BellSouth at 17; Bell Atlantic at 3; Time Warner 2-10.

NYNEX at 6-11.

NYNEX at 2-3.

NYNEX also agrees with those parties who urge the Commission to reconsider the aggregation limits and attribution criteria adopted in the Order. 4 The standard adopted in the Order that would limit cellular eligibility for PCS licenses where the cellular carrier has an ownership interest of 20 percent or more in cellular systems is too low. The standard would impair the ability of cellular carriers to participate, even as a passive investor, in consortia that would seek to hold PCS licenses for large regions. In addition, the standard would substantially inhibit the participation by the LECs and their cellular affiliates in financial arrangements that would promote the participation of designated entities. 5 Thus. NYNEX agrees with those parties who would have the Commission look to control as the essential feature to determine cellular attribution. These petitioners correctly observe that antitrust laws and economic theory serve as more suitable benchmarks for control, rather than artificial attribution standards that have no relation to market power. 6

See, e.g., US West at 27; Sprint at 2-7; Columbia Cellular at 7; GTE at 8-10; Comcast at 15-16; CTIA at 24; Bell Atlantic at 5.

⁵ NYNEX at 13-15.

See petition filed by Bell Atlantic, for example. A passive investment, without the ability to exert control over managerial decisions, is an insufficient basis to determine attribution since a passive investor has no ability to exert undue influence on marketing decisions.

A large number of petitioners seek reconsideration of the 10 percent overlap requirement. NYNEX supports their view that the proposed standard fails to recognize the fact that cellular carriers have no market power either in cellular or PCS markets. Moreover, the number of competitors under the proposed licensing scheme ensured that no single competitor will achieve such market power. In this competitive environment, the 10 percent PCS overlap rule is overly restrictive.

There are several parties who continue to urge the Commission to exclude or substantially restrict the participation by the LECs or their cellular affiliates in the provision of PCS. As set forth in Section II, NYNEX shows that the Commission should reject such requests. It is clear that these parties are not interested in promoting the public interest. Instead, these parties seek to use the regulatory process to promote their own private interests by excluding those parties who have the proven ability to stimulate vigorous competition from full participation in the provision of PCS services.

In Section III, we address the contention of several petitioners that the Commission should ease the build-out requirements adopted in the Order. While we recognize the concerns of these parties over the costs associated with building a PCS system that complies with the coverage

See, e.g., Petitions filed by BellSouth; Mebtel; Motorola; Columbia; NTCA; SWB; US West; Bell Atlantic; PNS and various small or rural telephone companies.

requirements, we believe that the elimination of the build-out requirements would result in a PCS market composed of haves and have-nots. In our view, such a result is inconsistent with the public interest. The concerns of these parties are better accounted for in the amounts that they are willing to pay for the spectrum.

II. THE COMMISSION SHOULD PROVIDE ALL ENTITIES WITH A MEANINGFUL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE COMPETITIVE DELIVERY OF PCS

One of the Commission's primary goals in this proceeding is to promote the competitive development of PCS. In our view, a regulatory structure that encourages the full participation by all qualified entities and promotes robust competition is most likely to result in the rapid deployment of PCS and the delivery of reasonably priced services. some would-be PCS participants who would have the Commission eliminate any meaningful opportunity that cellular carriers, including LEC affiliates, may have to provide PCS services. For example, MCI and GCI suggest that the nine largest cellular carriers should be precluded from one of the 30 MHz licenses. 8 In addition, Comcast argues that only nonwireline carriers should be fully eligible for PCS spectrum. 9 Comcast argues further that, to the extent that LECs are permitted limited eligibility for PCS spectrum, the provision of PCS by LECs should be subject to strict structural separation

⁸ MCI at 2-5; GCI at 5-8.

⁹ Comcast at 2-12.

requirements. 10 The Commission should reject these self-serving requests for protection from competition.

The record in this proceeding makes it abundantly clear that significant public interest benefits will be realized by allowing cellular carriers and their LEC affiliates the freedom to participate fully and freely in PCS markets. In fashioning its cellular regulatory regime, the Commission recognized that the LECs were uniquely well-qualified to construct and deploy cellular systems in a timely manner. As a result, the Commission specifically encouraged LEC participation through the adoption of the wireline set—aside. The performance by the LECs in the years following the Cellular Communications Systems decision have more than met the Commission's expectations and trust. The participation by the LECs in the development and growth and the cellular industry has played a major role in bringing high quality service to people on the move at highly competitive prices.

If given the opportunity to do so, the LECs and their cellular affiliates can bring the same benefits to the provision of PCS that they have brought to the cellular market. In fact, these public interest benefits can be achieved without the Commission incurring any substantial regulatory risk. 11

¹⁰ Comcast at 19-21.

NYNEX has previously demonstrated that the structural separation requirements suggested by Comcast are not justified by market conditions. Indeed, their imposition would disserve the public interest by limiting competition NYNEX at 16-22. The Commission should ensure that competition is promoted in both the PCS and cellular

Because the cellular carriers do not, or will not, have market power in either the cellular or PCS markets, their full participation cannot limit competition in the provision of those services. 12

Under these circumstances, the Commission should reject MCI's, GCI's and Comcast's requests for further limitations on cellular carrier eligibility. Moreover, the very factors which require the rejection of those requests warrant the Commission eliminating all present restrictions on cellular carrier/LEC eligibility. In doing so, the Commission would permit the full participation of cellular carriers in those areas where they can provide the greatest benefit. 13

III. THE COMMISSION SHOULD NOT RELAX ITS BUILD-OUT REQUIREMENTS

A number of petitioners seek relaxation of the build-out requirements adopted in the Order. 14 Southwestern

(Footnote Continued On Next Page)

^{11 (}Footnote Continued From Previous Page)

markets. In this regard, we suggest that the Commission respond to petitions that seek a variety of different technical requirements regarding the power limitations for PCS services by adopting technical parameters for PCS that are comparable to those already in place for cellular services.

^{12 &}lt;u>See</u>, <u>e.g.</u>, McCaw at 2-4.

At the very least, the Commission should adopt sunset provisions on the LEC/cellular eligibility restrictions. As we explained in our petition, the eligibility restrictions should be eliminated after the initial auctions in order to permit market forces to shape the PCS market. NYNEX at 13-15.

The Order requires PCS licensees to offer service to one-third of the market area population within five-years,

Bell, for example, proposes that the Commission adopt a target of 25 percent population coverage to be achieved within ten years for all non-aggregated 10 MHz licenses. ¹⁵ Pacific Bell and Nevada Bell urge the Commission to modify its proposal to eliminate the 90 percent build-out requirement ¹⁶ and BellSouth urges the Commission to eliminate all of its coverage and build-out requirements. ¹⁷ NYNEX believes that these proposals are inconsistent with the Commission's objective of universality of service and should not be adopted.

The petitioners advocating a change in the build-out requirements argue that rigid build-out requirements will make it difficult for certain carriers — particularly those with 10 MHz blocks or those serving predominantly rural areas — to be commercially successful. Although we are mindful of these concerns, a relaxation of the build-out and coverage requirements would likely result in a situation where substantial segments of the population would be indefinitely denied access to PCS services. Such a result would be inconsistent with national policy to bring the benefits of new and emerging technologies to all the people of this country in the shortest possible time.

⁽Footnote Continued From Previous Page)
two-thirds of that population within seven years and ninety percent of that population within ten years of licensing.

¹⁵ SWB at 6.

Pacific Bell/Nevada Bell at 5.

¹⁷ BellSouth at 10.

NYNEX believes that there is a better way for potential PCS licensees to recognize the difficulties that may be associated with meeting build-out requirements in certain markets. These parties have sufficient opportunity to adjust their bids for any frequency block to reflect the unique capital requirements that may be generated by the particular demographics of each market.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Commission has the opportunity on reconsideration to modify its Order to promote the competitive development of PCS by permitting all PCS licensees an opportunity to compete on an even regulatory playing field. We urge the Commission to grant those petitions for reconsideration, discussed herein, that will further those pro-competitive objectives. At the same time, the Commission should, as it has done in the past, reject the requests by those who seek private gain by hobbling their competitors through the imposition of artificial regulatory restraints.

Respectfully submitted,
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Dated: December 30, 1993

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Susan Markis, hereby certify that on December 30, 1993, a copy of the foregoing OPPOSITION in GEN Docket No. 90-314 was served on each of the parties listed on the attached Service List by first class U.S. mail, postage prepaid.

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